FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WORLD WAR II CUMULATIVE**

# EXAMINATION

*Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement*.

\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the dictators below is *INCORRECTLY MATCHED* with the nation he ruled over?

A. Adolf Hilter – Germany

1. Joseph Stalin – Soviet Union
2. Hideki Tojo – China
3. Benito Mussolini – Italy

\_\_\_\_\_2. An ultra-nationalistic form of government which violates the rights of minorities, is led by a dictator, and frequently engages in violence is –

1. Fascism
2. Aristocracy
3. Democracy
4. Socialism

\_\_\_\_\_3. Which of the following was a reason for the rise of dictatorships in Europe following World War I?

1. political instability
2. high inflation
3. worldwide depression
4. all of the above

\_\_\_\_\_4. He was the Anti-Semitic leader who was responsible for the “Final Solution” and the aggressor who started World War II by attacking Poland –

1. Benito Mussolini
2. Joseph Stalin
3. Adolf Hitler
4. Charles de Gaulle

\_\_\_\_\_5. Known as “Il Duce”, he was the leader of the Fascist Party in Italy, and convinced his nation to invade both Albania and Ethiopia during the 1930s –

1. Benito Mussolini
2. King Emmanuel II
3. Pope John XXIII
4. Hirohito

\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following nations *WAS NOT* a member of the Axis Powers?

1. Germany
2. Soviet Union
3. Italy
4. Japan

\_\_\_\_\_7. Which of the following nations *WAS NOT* a member of the Allied Powers?

1. The United States
2. Great Britain
3. Spain
4. The Soviet Union

\_\_\_\_\_8. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of England who met with Hitler at the Munich Conference but did not seek to punish Hitler for his aggression in Czechoslovakia was practicing a foreign policy known as –

1. imperialism
2. interventionism
3. appeasement
4. assimilation

\_\_\_\_\_9. Which two leaders pledged never to attack one another in the Non-Aggression Pact of 1939?

1. Hitler and Stalin
2. Mussolini and Stalin
3. Churchill and FDR
4. FDR and Stalin

\_\_\_\_\_10. What nation did both Germany and the USSR invade on September 1, 1939, starting World War II?

1. Bulgaria
2. Czechoslovakia
3. Poland
4. Denmark

\_\_\_\_\_11. When this act was passed, Americans were allowed to send food, ammunition, and military aid to our democratic Allies in Europe –

1. The Neutrality Act of 1937
2. The Wagner Act
3. The Lend-Lease Act
4. The Warsaw Pact

**\_\_\_\_\_12. After the start of World War II, the Lend-Lease Act allowed the United States to -**

A. acquire new weapons

B. assist the Allied Powers

C. occupy Axis territory

D. reinstate the military draft

**\_\_\_\_\_13. The Lend-Lease Act was passed by the United States Congress in response to the increased -**

A. concern about German aggression in Europe.

B. anger over the Japanese invasion of China.

C. concern about Italian demands in North Africa.

D. fear over the German pact with the Soviet Union.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. During World War II, the role of the Selective Service System in the United States was to -**

A. draft military personnel

B. ration manufactured goods

C. increase industrial productivity

D. replace factory workers

\_\_\_\_\_15. FDR called this date, “a date that will live in infamy” –

1. August 6, 1945
2. December 7, 1941
3. September 11, 1941
4. June 6, 1944

“Our task is not only to win the battle - but to win the war. After this battle in France abates its force, there will come the battle for our Island -- for all that Britain is, and all the Britain means. That will be the struggle. In that supreme emergency we shall not hesitate to take every step, even the most drastic, to call forth from our people the last ounce and the last inch of effort of which they are capable. The interests of property, the hours of labor, are nothing compared with the struggle of life and honor, for right and freedom, to which we have vowed ourselves.”

**- An Allied Leader, 1941**

\_\_\_\_\_16. The man who spoke the words in the textbox above was:

A. Neville Chamberlain

B. Clement Atlee

C. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

D. Winnston Churchill

\_\_\_\_\_17. The Battle of Britain was primarily a battle of –

1. Naval Ships and Submarines
2. Fighter Planes and Bombings
3. Armies and Beach Landings
4. Nuclear Assault

**\_\_\_\_\_18. The United States of America first pledged to provide material aide for the Allies – and to make the United States and “arsenal for democracy” – with this act –**

A. The Neutrality Act of 1935

B. Operation Barbarossa

C. The Lend Lease Act

D. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

**\_\_\_\_\_19. After the attack on Pearl Harbor –**

A. The United States declared war on Japan, Italy, and Germany.

B. Poland was invaded by the Nazis.

C. The Soviet Union was invaded by the Nazis.

D. The Battle of Britain began.

**\_\_\_\_\_20. The Battle of Stalingrad was significant because Germany was -**

A. cut off from Italian reinforcements.

B. denied access to valuable oil resources.

C. forced to surrender its western armies.

D. invaded by Allied troops.

\_\_\_\_\_21. The Allied assault (code named Operation Overlord) on German-occupied France which took place on the beaches of Normandy and is considered the turning point in the war on the Western Front was called –

1. The Battle of the Bulge
2. The Bataan Death March
3. Leningrad
4. D-Day

**\_\_\_\_\_22. What date was D-Day, and which American General led the invasion of Europe?**

1. December 7, 1941, George Patton
2. May 8, 1945, Chester Nimitz
3. August 6, 1945, Douglas MacArthur
4. June 6, 1944, Dwight Eisenhower

**Normandy, France**

****

**\_\_\_\_\_23. The wreckage is from a large-scale invasion to -**

A. force the surrender of Japan

B. liberate Europe

C. seek the support of Russia

D. free Germany

**\_\_\_\_\_24. V-E Day means –**

1. Veterans Entertainment Day
2. The Attack on the beaches at Normandy in France.
3. Victory in Europe day – May 8, 1945
4. Violence Escalated Day

**\_\_\_\_\_25. The agreement signed by all of the major participants in World War II which put forth a set of rules about warfare and how prisoners of war must be treated was called –**

A. The Fourteen Point Plan

B. The Geneva Convention

C. The United Nations Charter

D. The Kyoto Protocol

**\_\_\_\_\_26. Which of the following events would clearly be in violation of the Geneva Convention’s rules on prisoners of war?**

A. The Battle of the Bulge

B. The Bombing of Dresden in Germany

C. The Bataan Death March

D. The Doolittle Raids

**\_\_\_\_\_27. The turning point in the war in North Africa was this decisive victory for the British and American armies – which prevented the Nazis from establishing an oil pipeline from the Middle East to Central Europe –**

A. Stalingrad

B. El Alamein

C. Cairo

D. Tripoli

**\_\_\_\_\_28. The members of the World War II Nisei regiment were primarily -**

A. Mexican Americans

B. Japanese Americans

C. German Americans

D. Italian Americans

\_\_\_\_\_29. The Japanese began their campaign of military aggression during World War II when –

A. they attacked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.

B. they invaded the Philippines.

C. they invaded Manchuria in 1931.

D. they invaded greater China in 1937.

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Before entering World War II, the US reaction to Japanese aggression in Asia was –**

A. to impose an embargo on oil and steel shipments to Japan.

B. to end all American aid to China through Lend-Lease.

C. to supply military troops and equipment to Korea.

D. todirect members of the League of Nations

\_\_\_\_\_31. During the War in the Pacific, Americans fought, for the most part, against –

1. Germany
2. Japan
3. Italy
4. The Soviet Union

\_\_\_\_\_32. Japanese soldiers murdered over 10,000 Americans who stepped out of line during this massacre on the Philippine Islands in April of 1942 –

1. Bataan Death March
2. Holocaust
3. Battle of Midway
4. The Doolittle Raids

\_\_\_\_\_33. After being forced to evacuate the Philippine Islands in early 1942, this not-so-camera-shy American leader proclaimed, “I shall return.” Later, he did return!

1. Dwight David Eisenhower
2. George Patton
3. Douglas MacArthur
4. Colin Montgomery

\_\_\_\_\_34. The Doolittle Raids were a bombing run carried out by American pilots in the Pacific over this city –

1. Hiroshima
2. Nagasaki
3. Tokyo
4. Berlin

\_\_\_\_\_35. The American strategy in the Pacific to capture an island, develop a small base and an airstrip there, and then launch another attack on the next island was called –

1. hop scotching
2. leap-frogging
3. island hopping
4. internment

\_\_\_\_\_36. Japanese fighter pilots who plunged their airplanes into American ships in suicidal missions during World War II were called –

1. toratoras
2. kamikazes
3. Okinawa
4. Martyrs

\_\_\_\_\_37. During this battle, a famous photograph was taken of American Marines placing a flag in place at the top of Mount Suribachi. When Americans took over the island, it allowed the USA to launch bombing missions over Japan.

1. Hawaii
2. Iwo Jima
3. Midway
4. Solomon Islands

\_\_\_\_\_38. This Japanese island in the Pacific was controlled by the United States in 1945, allowing U.S. bombers to carry out raids over Japan and safely return to the island.

A. Yalta

1. Potsdam
2. Indonesia
3. Okinawa

**Bushido** – a feudal-military Japanese code of behavior valuing honor above life.

**Merriam-Webster Dictionary**

**\_\_\_\_\_39. During World War II, which action was an example of this code of behavior?**

A. Japanese civilians welcoming Allied troops.

B. Japanese captors treating American POWs humanely.

C. Japanese emperor accepting the terms of unconditional surrender.

D. Japanese troops committing suicide rather than surrendering.

“This dialect is thus equivalent to a secret code to the enemy, and admirably suited for rapid, secure communication.”

* **General Clayton Vogel, 1942**

**\_\_\_\_\_40. General Clayton Vogel’s statement refers to the military use of -**

A. Nisei regiments

B. German equipment

C. the Navajo language

D. the Tuskegee Airmen

\_\_\_\_\_41. The name of the scientific-military program led by Robert Oppenheimer which developed the atomic bomb was –

1. Tennessee Valley Authority
2. The Las Alamos Nuclear Program
3. The Manhattan Project
4. The Internment Vehicle

\_\_\_\_\_42. The president of the United States who made the decision to drop a nuclear bomb over civilians in Japan and claimed not to have lost any sleep over the issue was –

1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
2. Dwight David Eisenhower
3. Harry S Truman
4. John Fitzgerald Kennedy

\_\_\_\_\_43. This city was the target of the first atomic bomb ever used on a civilian population, August 6, 1945 –

1. Nagasaki
2. Tokyo
3. Kyoto
4. Hiroshima

\_\_\_\_\_44. This 1942 battle is considered the turning point for the war in the Pacific against the Japanese. It resulted in heavy losses for the Japanese navy-

1. The Battle of Midway
2. The Battle of Guadalcanal
3. The Battle of Leyte Gulf
4. The Battle of Nagasaki

\_\_\_\_\_45. When Japan refused to surrender following the dropping of the first atomic bomb, this city was destroyed on August 9, 1945 –

1. Tokyo
2. Kyoto
3. Nagasaki
4. Hiroshima

\_\_\_\_\_46. Around 13 Million people are thought to have been murdered by the Nazis during World War II, including –

1. Jewish people
2. Gypsies
3. The Mentally Handicapped
4. All of the Above

\_\_\_\_\_47. Hatred of people of the Jewish faith, Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party’s racist and bigoted outlook on the world, is called –

1. racism
2. sexism
3. anti-Semitism
4. polygamy

\_\_\_\_\_48. Hitler’s “Final Solution” was a plan to murder all –

1. Catholic Priests
2. Gypsies
3. Homosexuals
4. Jewish People

\_\_\_\_\_49. The most deadly concentration camp of all, where millions of Jewish men, women, and children were murdered by the Nazis was at this Polish location –

1. Berlin
2. Ludz
3. Auschwitz
4. Dachau

**\_\_\_\_\_50. The Geneva Convention established rules governing -**

A. trade between nations

B. monetary exchange rates

C. treatment of prisoners of war

D. production of atomic weapons

**\_\_\_\_\_51. The United States government dealt with the press during World War II by -**

A. banning the use of film coverage about the war.

B. requiring basic training for correspondents during the war.

C. limiting the ability of the media to report about war.

D. encouraging journalists to spy on civilians during the war.

**\_\_\_\_\_52. What was the primary cause of the African-American migration to cities in the early 1940s?**

A. crop failures from drought

B. passage of the Civil Rights Act

C. desegregation of the South

D. job opportunities in war plants



**\_\_\_\_\_53. This poster was intended to persuade African-Americans to –**

A. protest the segregation of military units

B. protest the low wages paid in the war industry

C. encourage integration of industrial hiring practices

D. contribute to support the war effort

“Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direct emergency…is inconsistent with our basic governmental institutions. But when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened …the power to protect must be [equal to]…the threatened danger.

***- Korematsu V. United States*, 1944**

**\_\_\_\_\_54. This Supreme Court decision was used to** -

A. end immigration from Germany

B. uphold African-American Segregation

C. limit trade with communist China

D. justify Japanese American internment camps

\_\_\_\_\_55. In the United States, members of this national group were rounded up and imprisoned for the duration of World War II –

1. German-Americans
2. Italian-Americans
3. Japanese-Americans
4. Mexican-Americans

**\_\_\_\_\_56. The United States interned many Japanese-Americans during World War II because of -**

A. their refusal to be deported.

B. a fear they would aid the enemy.

C. a concern over violent protest from them.

D. their refusal to be drafted into the US military.

\_\_\_\_\_57. “Rosie the Riveter” encouraged –

1. Children to collect scrap metal for the war effort.
2. Men, women, and children to buy War Bonds.
3. Wives and disabled men not to talk about war letters – “Loose Lips Sink Ships!”
4. Women to work in factories to produce war supplies.

**?**

**Onset of World War II**

**Changing roles for many women in America**

**\_\_\_\_\_58. Which factor best completes this diagram?**

A. mass migration

B. labor shortages

C. resource rationing

D. high birthrates

* **War Bond drives**
* **Rationing**
* **Wage and Price Controls**

**\_\_\_\_\_59. Which effect did United States participation in World War II have on the home front?**

A. an increase in volunteers for the war effort.

B. the end of racial segregation in the South.

C. a decline in farm income due to war rationing.

D. the growth of isolationism in the Midwest.

**\_\_\_\_\_60. During World War II, these measures served to -**

A. maintain supplies for the war effort.

B. rebuild a war damaged economy.

C. establish international relief funds.

D. protect personal savings.



**\_\_\_\_\_61. During World War II, the purpose of poster such as this was to –**

A. motivate American women to enter the work force in defense factories.

B. encourage civilians to become members of the armed forces.

C. show how Americans on the home front could contribute to the war effort.

D. pressure industries to dedicate their resources to war manufacturing.

\_\_\_\_\_62. This African-American union leader demanded that blacks be hired for defense industry jobs and that African-American contracts to build war supplies be honored by the U.S. government.

1. Asa Philip Randolph
2. Stokely Carmichael
3. Martin Luther King, Jr.
4. Thurgood Marshall

**\_\_\_\_\_63. This group of Native Americans invented a secret code which allowed American soldiers to transmit messages via radio during the War in the Pacific. Most of the men were Navajo, and they used their own language –**

1. The Tuscaloosa Tribe
2. The Code Talkers
3. The Buffalo Soldiers
4. The American Indian Movement

“African-American combat units, upon completion of training, have not been sent to theaters of operations… The personnel transferred from these…units is reduced in morale. The commissioned and enlisted personnel…can only look forward to another period of…preparation. They can hardly hold out…hope of an opportunity for combat.”

**- Gen. Benjamin O. Davis,**

**November 9, 1943**

**\_\_\_\_\_64. Based on this quotation, African-American soldiers during World War II -**

A. lacked the proper training

B. refused to join units headed to overseas duty

C. wanted to serve in battle

D. protested the integration of military units

**\_\_\_\_\_65. This airplane squadron carried out bombing runs over northern Italy and central Germany during World War II. Although they flew thousands of missions, not a single man was shot down. The crew was unique because they were an all-African-American squadron –**

1. The Morehouse Men
2. The Tuskegee Airmen
3. The Blue Angels
4. The Luftwaffe

**\_\_\_\_\_66. Which of the following goods *was not* rationed during World War II?**

1. meat
2. gasoline
3. sugar
4. coffee
5. water

**\_\_\_\_\_67. At the end of World War II, Germany was –**

1. reunified and allowed to elect new leaders democratically.
2. taken over by the Polish, who took most of German’s territory.
3. abolished; France, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Belgium all grew in size.
4. Divided into West Germany (capitalistic, democratic) and East Germany (communism, totalitarianism.)

**\_\_\_\_\_68. The nation which took over most of Eastern Europe (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, etc.) in the aftermath of World War II in order to insure that they would never be attacked again was –**

1. Finland
2. The Soviet Union
3. Turkey
4. Germany

**\_\_\_\_\_69. Which of these statements about the Nuremberg Trials is most accurate?**

A. The trials focused on high-ranking Japanese officials.

B. The trials were not covered by the media in the United States.

C. The trials held German officers responsible for war crimes.

D. The trials denied financial compensation for Jewish victims.

**\_\_\_\_\_70. Which of the events below took place while President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was in office?**

A. The Stock Market Crash

B. The Bombing of Hiroshima, Japan

C. The D-Day Invasion

D. The Execution of Japanese Prime Minister Hideki Tojo